

REMARKS

At the outset, the undersigned wishes to thank Examiner Raabe and Primary Examiner Williams for their courteous and open-minded consideration of the points raised by the undersigned at a personal interview conducted on even date. For the reasons set out in further detail below, it was agreed that the present invention was not taught by the prior art so that the final action would be withdrawn and a new rejection made if new and more pertinent prior art were located as a result of consideration of this response. On the other hand, should that not be the case, it is expected that this application will be approved.

In particular, the claims stand rejected based upon the combination of the Notelteirs and Allen patents, by themselves, or in further consideration with the Gotoh et al. or Goettler patents. At the interview, it was agreed that Notelteirs merely is one of the many electric lamps of the type to which the present invention is intended to apply and that apart from its roughening teaching, Gotoh et al. has not relevance to the features of the present invention. As for the Allen patent which was relied upon for a teaching of the used of a molybdate protective coating composition, the following was pointed out. Firstly, Allen merely teaches a generic protective coating composition with no indication that it is suitable or desirable for use in the environment of the foils and leads of a lamp such as is disclosed by Notelteirs and the present applicant. Furthermore, it was noted that Allen teaches that his composition is formed by mixing a particulate from one of the materials listed in the paragraph beginning on line 40 of column at with a solution formed from a mixture of an aqueous solution with a compound selected from one of the 14 compounds listed at the bottom of column 8, one of which is Molybdic acid, and 15 compounds listed at the top of column 9. As such, it was argued that there was nothing in this disclosure to indicate that resultant composition would be "primarily" a molybdate, as claimed by applicant, let alone a "crystalline" molybdate as is specified here. In fact, the composition taught for use a coating for molybdenum metal (Example 8 in column 10) would not have "crystalline molybdate as its primary material" as set forth in claim 1.

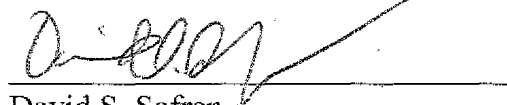
As for the Goettler patent, the undersigned re-emphasized applicant's position that this reference is non-analogous prior art using the two part test for determining when prior art may properly be considered analogous and proper to be relied upon as the basis of an obviousness rejection. In this regard, relative to the Examiner's comments on page 8 of the final rejection, it

was indicated that they did not represent an appropriate justification, ignoring the fact that not all protective coatings would be appropriate for use in an electric lamp such as that of Notelteirs. As an example, it was indicated that the Examiner's assessment would make a coating for a paint can to protect it from reacting with its contents would constitute analogous prior art which the Examiners agreed would not be the case. Still further, it was emphasized that the crystalline molybdate material taught for use by Goettler is used merely as a reinforcement embedded in a ceramic matrix and not as the primary component of his composite material. Still further, it was recognized that the mere use of a molybdate as a reinforcement in a ceramic matrix would indicate suggest its use as the primary material of a protective coating for a foil and lead of a lamp such as that of Notelteirs and the present invention.

Accordingly, it was agreed that the outstanding rejection should be withdrawn in the absence of new and more pertinent prior art being discover that would make up for the shortcomings of the applied prior art noted above. Therefore, favorable action on this application is now requested.

While the present application is now believed to be in condition for allowance, should the Examiner find some issue to remain unresolved, or should any new issues arise, which could be eliminated through discussions with applicant's representative, then the Examiner is invited to contact the undersigned by telephone in order that the further prosecution of this application can thereby be expedited.

Respectfully submitted,



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